Example 4

Plain tablets were prepared by the method same as that of Example 1 except that particles (Particles 1~4) shown in Table 7, with crystal A and with four different kinds of average particle sizes, were used as 2-(3-cyano-4-isobutyloxyphenyl)-4-methyl-5-thiazolecarboxylic acid. The obtained plain tablets were coated with coating liquid comprising purified water, polyethylene glycol and hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose by a coating machine (High Coater HCT-30, Freund Ind.).

Dissolution tests were carried out for the four types of the obtained coated tablets by a Paddle method using a McIlvaine buffer solution with pH 5.5, as a testing liquid. The results are shown in Table 7.

TABLE 7

	Pulverizer	Pulverizing conditions	Pulverized particle size (μm)[1)] Average particle diameter	Pulverized particle size (μm)[1)] 95% cumulative diameter
Particle 1	Jet mill (Dalton, PJM-100SP)	Feeding speed: 5.0 kg/hr Pulverizing pressure: 0.65 MPa	3.5	5.6
Particle 2	Sample mill (Dalton, KII WG-1)	Screen 2.0 mmΦ 12,000 rpm	12.9	29.5
Particle 3	Impact mill (Dalton, DS-2)	Screen 1.0 mmΦ 6,120 rpm	26.2	74.7
Particle 4	Power mill (Dalton, P-3)	Screen 2 Hmm 4,000 rpm	48.6	140.8

[1)]Results measured by an image analysis Measuring instruments (image analysis system, digital camera for microscope and biological microscope)

The invention claimed is:

1. A tablet comprising crystal A of 2-(3-cyano-4-isobutyloxyphenyl)-4-methyl-5-thiazolecarboxylic acid with an X-ray powder diffraction pattern having specific peaks at a reflection angle 2θ, of 6.62°, 7.18°, 12.80°, 13.26°, 16.48°, 19.58°, 21.92°, 22.68°, 25.84°, 26.70°, 29.16° and 36.70°, an excipient, and a disintegrating agent, wherein the average particle diameter of the crystal A is from 12.9 μm to 26.2 μm.

2. The tablet according to claim **1**, wherein the tablet is prepared by a wet granulating method.

3. The tablet according to claim **1** or **2**, wherein said excipient is one or more selected from the group consisting of lactose and partly pregelatinized starch.

4. The tablet according to claim **1** or **2**, further comprising hydroxypropyl cellulose as a binder.

5. The tablet according to claim **1** or **2**, wherein the tablet is coated with polyethylene glycol.

6. A method for producing the tablet according to claim **2** comprising combining said crystal A of 2-(3-cyano-4-isobutyloxyphenyl)-4-methyl-5-thiazolecarboxylic acid with an X-ray powder diffraction pattern having specific peaks at a reflection angle 2θ, of 6.62°, 7.18°, 12.80°, 13.26°, 16.48°, 19.58°, 21.92°, 22.68°, 25.84°, 26.70°, 29.16° and 36.70°, an excipient, and a disintegrating agent, wherein the average particle diameter of the crystal A is from 12.9 μm to 26.2 μm.

7. The method for producing a tablet according to claim **6**, comprising a step of wet granulating.

8. The method for producing a tablet according to claim **6** or **7**, wherein said excipient is one or more selected from the group consisting of lactose and partly pregelatinized starch.

9. The method for producing a tablet according to claim **6** or **7**, wherein hydroxypropyl cellulose is added as a binder.

10. The method for producing a tablet according to claim **6** or **7**, comprising a step of coating the tablet with polyethylene glycol.

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